(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2288.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1790.

LEYDEN, *August* 12.

THE duke d'Urfel, whom the volunteers of Ghent releafed from prifon, July 22, foon after withdrew into the Dutch territory, whence he wrote a letter to his deliverers, dated July 30, in which, after recapitulating the injurious and illegal treatment he had received, and thanking his deliverers for the protection they had afforded him, he adds, "Finding, gentlemen, that my profecutors, not fatisfied with the catalogue of injuries they have heaped upon me, ftill perfifted in endeavouring to regain their prey, I could not any longer fee you expofed through my means to a rage fo implacable. When the protection of the laws was of no avail—when, on my account, the conftitution and the rights of the citizens were violated, could I expect to enjoy that tranquillity which I hoped to find at Ghent? I therefore thought it my duty to withdraw. I demanded a paffport, and I quitted my country, where my prefence muft conftantly ftir up my oppreffors. To you, gentlemen, I am too much indebted not to feel it my duty to account to you for my departure, and to juftify the regard that you have fhewn to me. I may add, that I challenge any man to fubftantiate any charge againft me. I defire that the information taken may be publifhed. It will put thofe to fhame who were the authors of it."

Another illuftrious prifoner in the hands of the congrefs at Bruffels, was the count d'Arberg, late lieutenant-general in the Auftrian fervice, which he had quitted, and lived retired at La Rochette, in the principality of Liege, from which he was unexpectedly carried off, without any known reafon, by general Schiplacken, commander of the Belgic troops, in the province of Limbourg, and conducted to Louvain, from which he was releafed after three months detention, but without being able to retain reftitution of his papers, money, plate or other effects.

However odious the conduct of thofe at the head of the Belgic revolution may appear, in violating the fecurity of perfons, and of property, without even the colour of law, letters from Bruffels aflure us, that prifoners of ftate are daily bringing in.

On the 16th, the canon Van de Sueene, fecond fecretary to general Van der Merfch, and eight others, accufed of having been concerned in the plot imputed to the general, were committed.

The general himfelf is ftill detained in the caftle of Antwerp, without any profpect of being releafed or brought to trial. In the mean time the congrefs has been obliged to receive his brother as their prefident, he having been elected a deputy by the city of Ghent immediately after the late revolution there.

A circumftance not lefs remarkable is the arreft of general Schiplacken, on account of the repeated lofs of Limbourg, which is imputed to his mifconduct and want of courage. He arrived at Bruffels on the 16th, to give an account to the congrefs in perfon of the reafons which induced him to evacuate the province.

As difpofitions are making by the Belgic troops for a third invafion of Limbourg, the Auftrians are ftrengthening themfelves at Hervel. The troops of Bamberg are already there, and the Limbourgeois, enraged at the treatment they experienced from the Belgians, are forming a corps of volunteers for the fervice of king Leopold, of which fix companies are already complete.

The inhabitants of Limbourg in general feem ready to declare openly for the king, and the fame fpirit gains ground more and more in the other provinces, efpecially in Flanders, where they complain loudly that the revolution has failed of its object, and that the Belgic nation is much more unhappy under its prefent chiefs than it ever was under a prince whofe meafures were harfh and arbitrary, but whofe views tended in fome degree at leaft to enlighten and improve his fubjects.

A plan is already in circulation for the future reprefentation of the inhabitants of the Belgic provinces, fuppofing them again to acknowledge the houfe of Auftria as their head. The inclination to agree to fuch a plan muft increafe in proportion as the perfuafion fhall become more general, that the congrefs has no longer any fuccour, open or fecret, to expect in fupport of their independence; and that the hafty journey of fecretary Van Eupen to the Hague on the 9th, where he ftaid only a fingle day, far from reviving their hopes in this refpect, ferved only to convince them that their fole remaining profpect is the fecurity of the conftitution of their country, under the guarantee of the three powers on whofe aflifance they had reckoned.

LONDON, *Auguft* 20.

The experience of former wars with Spain proves that it is precifely the very country with which we can at all times contend, with the moft certain profpects of profit and reputation. That extenfive monarchy, though vigorous at the extremities, is weak in the centre. Her refources muft be derived from the furtheft corners of the earth, and whatever power commands the ocean, may command the wealth and commerce of Spain.

In the war before the laft, as much treafure was brought into this country, in confequence of the captures from the Spaniards, as enabled us to carry on the war.——In the impending conteft between the two crowns, there cannot be a doubt but that, from the vigour of our miniftry, the fame fuccefs will attend all our operations.

In the year 1702, when fuccefs attended the Britifh arms in every quarter of the globe, this country derived near ten millions fterling of fpecie from the different captures made by the fleet and army. Such an influx of wealth invigorated commerce and encouraged induftry, while it raifed the fpirit of the nation to a pitch of enthufiafm that rendered our men invincible againft any fuperiority of numbers.

Though war is to be deprecated by every commercial nation, yet, fhould it in the prefent inftance be indifpenfable, there cannot be a doubt but it will be attended with equal advantage and glory to our arms. In aid of the fuperiority of our feamen, in fkill and courage, there is the drawing averfion of the Spaniards to the galling tyranny both of their prieftfhood and their king.

REMARKABLE FRAUD.

A few months ago, a merchant of conſiderable eminence in the city of London, received a letter under the fignature of Hope and Co. at Amſterdam, fignifying, that a confidential clerk had decamped with a number of bills of exchange, on different merchants in France, to the amount of ſeven thouſand pounds, deſiring that he would offer a reward of five hundred pounds, and uſe every other means to detect the fugitive and recover the property, for which purpoſe the particulars of the ſeveral bills were very minutely deſcribed in the letter.

A ſhort time afterwards a Jew appeared upon the Royal Exchange, and offered to paſs or negociate a bill of 10,000 livres on the houſe of Mirabeau, at Lyons; and it being one of thoſe deſcribed in the letter to have been ſtolen, the merchant, under the deluſion of promiſe to diſcount the bill, prevailed on the Jew to accompany him to his houſe, where, taking him into a private room, he taxed him with the theft, and inſiſted upon the reſtoration of the bills under a threat of immediate and ſevere proſecution. The Jew for ſome time poſitively and pointedly denied all knowledge of the felony, inſiſted on being inſtantly diſcharged, and threatened the merchant in his turn with an action for ſlander and falſe impriſonment. The merchant, anxious to recommend himſelf by his zeal and activity to ſo lucrative a correſpondent as the Hopes of Amſterdam, and certain, from ſome prevarications which the Jew made, that he was at leaſt acquainted with the thief, rang his bell and ordered the ſervant to fetch a conſtable.

This proceeding appeared to caſt the Jew into great conſternation and diſmay, and he immediately owned that he had then all the bills about him, but perſiſted in ſaying that he was not the perſon who ſtole them. The merchant, perceiving that he had a man of great art to deal with, and being more anxious to regain the property than proſecute the offender, offered the Jew the five hundred pounds reward if he would reſtore the bills; and after ſome conſiderable heſitation the propoſal was accepted, and the Jew, receiving the money, reſtored the bills, and went away. The merchant, overjoyed at his ſucceſs, wrote the very next poſt to Hope and Co. when lo! he received for anſwer, that the whole was a contrivance, for that no clerk had run away from them, nor had they loſt any bills, or even written any letter to him upon ſuch a ſubject.

Aug. 24. The conditions on which the king of Pruſſia undertook to make peace for the Turks, was in conſideration of their advancing him the ſum of fifteen millions of piaſtres, about 1,600,000l. ſterling, which is conſidered as a moſt advantageous bargain, and has made the king extremely popular in his own country.

Aug. 31. The Dutch fleet, which was lately at Spithead, is now anchored at the Texel. This intelligence was brought to Portſmouth by a brig which left Holland a few days ſince.

Orders were yeſterday received at Portſmouth for nine ſail of the line to proceed with all poſſible diſpatch to the Downs. Many conjectures are formed as to the intention of this ſquadron, but it is generally believed that a Ruſſian fleet will join the Spaniards. So preſſing and particular were the orders, that the ſhips were not to wait for each other, but to proceed as ſoon as poſſible, and ſome of them ſailed laſt night. The intention of this ſquadron may be to prevent the junction of the Ruſſians with the Spaniards.

Socorro, the commander of the Spaniſh fleet, is the ſame who, under the name of Solano, commanded in America laſt war.—The ſecond in command is Joſeph Mazzaredo: He was major general in the combined fleet of Ovilliers—an excellent officer. There is alſo vice-admiral Borja. All ſtrangers are expreſſly forbidden to ſerve on board the fleet.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Auguſt 3.

"Among the different objects occupying the diet latterly, they have decreed the ſuppreſſion of abbeys, of which the revenues, amounting to 600,000 florins, are applied to the invalids and the hoſpitals.

"In order to attach the united Greeks of Volhinia and the Ukraine to the republic, they have agreed to admit their archbiſhop into their ſenate.

"For thoſe yet ununited, they reſerve themſelves to form ſuch reſolutions as may make them cordially cooperate at length.

"The ancient yoke of ariſtocracy ſhackling the people, is about to be broken for ever, and the heretofore fettered ſubject come forward and boldly aſſert and maintain the dignity and independence of his being."

Sept. 2. Great efforts are to be made ſoon after the meeting of the next parliament, to have the trade to Hudſon's Bay thrown open indiſcriminately to all the ſubjects of Great-Britain. It is thought the Hudſon's Bay company, at preſent conſiſting of only nine or ten perſons, will be the leſs anxious to have their excluſive privilege continued, as they do not now find their trade with the countries about that bay ſo advantageous as before we got poſſeſſion of Canada. The company's charter was granted to them in the year 1670 for an excluſive trade to thoſe parts, and ever ſince they have kept up a conſtant annual intercourſe, with four large ſhips navigated by 130 ſeamen. Their ſeveral forts are now garriſoned by about 140 or 200 men. They export commodities to the value of 16,000l. and bring home returns to the value of 29,340l. which yield to the public revenue 3734l. This commerce, ſmall as it is, has afforded immenſe profits to the company, and even ſome advantage to Great-Britain in general; ſince the commodities we exchange with the Indians are all manufactured in Great-Britain, and being the very refuſe of the manufactories, would find no other purchaſers but the ſavage nations.—On the other hand, the ſkins and furs imported from Hudſon's Bay are the beſt America produces, enter largely into our manufactures, and afford us materials for trading with many nations of Europe to great advantage.

Mr. Meares, and his aſſociates, during his continuance on the north-weſtern coaſts of America, made ſuch obſervations as inclined them to believe, that notwithſtanding the opinions of ſo many navigators to the contrary, a north weſt paſſage through the continent of America does actually exiſt.—Some publications from theſe gentlemen on the ſubject are expected to appear in a ſhort time. With all due deference, however, to Mr. Meares, &c. it is a fact well aſcertained, that no ſuch paſſage exiſts to the ſouthward of the latitude of the 56th degree. If, in reality, it exiſts any where, it muſt be either through Baffin's Bay, or by the north of Greenland, in the weſtern hemiſphere. As to any paſſage beyond the 56th degree to the northward, it muſt be neceſſarily incommoded with ice nearly the whole year round, ſo as to be wholly unfit for the purpoſes of navigation and commerce.

Miniſters are ſaid to have received an anſwer from America to the offers which were made them of a beneficial alliance with this country, by which they might improve their views againſt their opulent neighbours, the Spaniards; and that, in founding the ſtates on this important point, they do not find them ſo eager for the connexion as they imagined. An anſwer, certainly not a deciſive one, has been received, and it has given no pleaſure to our court. The American ſtates ſaid, as we are credibly informed, that they ſhould be wanting in gratitude to the French, by whom they were ſupported, if they ſhould make any ſuch alliance without ſeeing what ſteps their good and great ally ſhould take in caſe of a rupture between England and Spain. This we learn was the firſt obſervation made on the propoſal, and this miniſters have received within theſe few days. [*London Evening Poſt.*]

Concerning the future augmentation and improvement of the Spaniſh navy, we may obſerve, that the Spaniſh colonies might ſupply the mother country with all the ſhip timber neceſſary for that ſervice. There are great quantities in the mountains of Auſtria and Navarre, and particularly in the Pyrenees, on the ſide of Arragon and Catalonia, there is a ſpecies of pine more ſolid and durable than oak. But Spain has never derived all the advantages ſhe might have done from theſe reſources, and conſtantly depends on the northern ſtates, at leaſt for a ſupply of maſts. By the public accounts it appears, that 8,500,000 reals were paid for maſts alone, brought from the north, between the months of December, 1784 and 1785.

A midſhipman of the London, on the impreſs ſervice, on ſo information a few days ago, entered the lodgings of a ſailor, who attempted to eſcape by the top of the houſe, but was overtaken on the parapet-wall by the officer, when the ſailor threatened to throw him into the ſtreet if he attempted any farther: But ſuch was the reſolution of the midſhipman, that he dared him to the attempt—a ſcuffle enſued, and they both fell into the ſtreet. The ſailor was very

much bruiſed, and his life is deſpaired of—the officer broke his arm and his wriſts, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

ST. GEORGE'S *(Grenada) Auguſt* 29.

Conſiderable damages have been ſuſtained by the late ſevere weather in the neighbouring iſlands. At St. Vincent the wind was very violent and accompanied with thunder and lightning. The ſhip Minerva, lying at anchor in Kingſton Bay, had her main-maſt ſhivered to pieces by the lightning, and part of her quarter-deck torn up, but fortunately no perſon on board was hurt.

The ſtorm which happened on Tueſday night, we are ſorry to learn, has done conſiderable damage in the country; ſome houſes have been blown down; in ſome places the canes, in others the coffee, and in general the plantain walks have ſuffered very material injury, from the exceſſive rain, together with the wind with which it was accompanied. It is much to be feared, that conſiderable damage has alſo been done among the ſhipping. Several veſſels were driven aſhore at Grenville, but it is hoped they will be got off. A Spaniſh ſchooner arrived here yeſterday from Orinoko, that had loſt her whole cargo, conſiſting of horſes, mules and hogs. They were all either waſhed overboard, or drowned by the heavy ſeas that ſhe ſhipped.

Sept. 3. A violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain and heavy ſqualls of wind, was felt ſeverely in ſeveral parts of this iſland on Sunday morning. A negro woman belonging to Mr. Alexander Robertſon of Point Saline was killed by the lightning, and the houſe in which ſhe was ſleeping, was ſet on fire and burnt to the ground. There were ſeveral negroes beſides in the houſe, but fortunately none elſe was hurt.

The following is the tranſlation of a letter received by his excellency general Mathew, from Don Joſeph Maria Chacon, governor of Trinidad:

Iſland of Trinidad, September 4.

Moſt excellent Sir,

I HAVE the pleaſure to communicate to your excellency that the cuſtom of acknowledging and declaring, for free, the fugitive ſlaves from the other Antilles, in this iſland, has ceaſed according to the directions given me in the royal order, which I have received, dated at Aranjuez, 17th of May laſt.

As his majeſty's intention is to ſtop the flight of negroes, of that and the other iſlands who came to this government to enjoy their freedom, I thought proper (excluſive of the publication I ordered the 28th Auguſt laſt) to acquaint your excellency of this circumſtance; in order that being informed in your government, that the fugitive ſlaves from thence can have no manner of protection here, they may abſtain from running away from their maſters, to whom, ſuch as heneeforward may come here, will be returned, in caſe they are reclaimed and the property regularly proved.

I wiſh for occaſions to ſhew your excellency, the honour of being, moſt excellent Sir,

Your attentive and reſpectful ſervant,

JOSEPH MARIA CHACON.

His excellency Edward Mathew, governor general of Grenada.

A true tranſlation from the original, in the Spaniſh language, by THOMAS LYNCH BODKIN, Spaniſh interpreter.

Sept. 24. On Sunday laſt a Spaniſh brig arrived here with a cargo of Logwood, and ten thouſand dollars on board. This is the firſt veſſel of that deſcription that has come to an entry at this port, agreeably to the late amendment in the free port act, by which it is expected that the valuable trade with the Spaniards will be greatly advanced, as it is no longer confined to veſſels of any particular burthen.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR, *September* 7.

Wedneſday laſt, at three, A. M. a heavy ſquall of wind and rain came on from the northward; the ſea increaſing from the ſouthward. The fore part of this day, heavy ſqualls of wind and rain from the northward and N. N. W. At ten A. M. the wind increaſed equal to a hurricane, wind N. N. E. From one, P. M. until four, a continual gale of wind from N. and by E. with redoubled fury, and had Providence not been kind, 3 or 4 hours continuance of ſuch weather few houſes near the bay could have reſiſted its impetuoſity, had it been accompanied by any conſiderable riſing of the ſea. At five, P. M. the wind at E. S. E. weather more moderate, but ſtill a heavy ſea ſetting in from the ſouthward. At two, A. M. a heavy ſquall of wind and rain from E. N. E.

The damage ſuſtained, that has as yet come within our knowledge, is inconſiderable to what was imagined, but the canes have ſuffered much, and the plantain walks are generally deſtroyed in this pariſh, though fortunately, there are plenty of ground proviſions; beſides a great profuſion of the fineſt freſh fiſh.

We have not yet heard of any lives being loſt—but ſhall proceed to give a detail of ſuch damage, as has come within our information, viz.

Ship Miſs Parker, Robert Heard, maſter, of and for Liverpool, nearly laden, with upwards of 175 hogſheads of ſugar, &c. totally loſt, notwithſtanding every precaution being uſed to render her ſituation ſecure—as captain Heard having a preſentiment of approaching bad weather, ſtruck his yards and top-maſts the day before: A heavy ſea ſetting in from the ſouthward, cauſed the ſhip to ſtrike at her anchors, which ſhe brought all home, conſiſting of two bowers, one ſheet, and one ſtream: in which ſituation, her fore, main, and mizen-maſts were cut away; ſhe drove on the reef: had not the wind providentially veered round to the ſouthward, the crew muſt have inevitably periſhed.

Schooner Trimmer, Peter Aitkin, maſter, on ſhore, but ſince got off, with little damage.

Schooner Peggy and Jean, Robert Wylie, maſter, and ſloop Anne and Queen, John Parr, maſter, both on ſhore, but are likely to be got off with trivial loſs.

Shallop Nancy, George Parry, maſter, belonging to Mr. John Aitkin, of this place, having on board the maſter and two negroes, driven to ſea, and not yet heard of. A boat the property of Mr. Clement Court, loſt in the harbour.

The ſloop Mary, Watſon, from this port, and a ſchooner (name unknown) were on ſhore at Blue-Fields.

The north end of the court-houſe is much damaged.

The plantain walks are totally deſtroyed at Negril; and about this town and bay, the fences in general blown down.

Several houſes and out buildings in this and the adjacent pariſhes have ſuffered.

We are happy to hear from windward, eſpecially from St. Elizabeth's, that no material damage has been done in that quarter, excepting a few plantain trees blown down: however we are well informed there is not in one tenth proportion that ſcarcity of ground proviſions, that has been in our former hurricanes.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) September* 11.

A negro ſailor, who providentially reached the ſhore after the loſs of the dragging ſloop Rodney, John Hardie, maſter, is arrived in town, and gives the following account of that veſſel:

That the ſloop ſailed from Morant-Bay on the 31ſt ult. having on board thirty-five hogſheads of ſugar for the ſhip Duke of Buccleugh, in this harbour, and ſeveral paſſengers, among whom were a Mr. M'Farlane, a tailor, an elderly white female, and ſome higlers, who went from this town to purchaſe proviſions. The fatal morning when the gale came on, ſhe was not far from Port-Royal, but was driven paſt it, and at length blown on Wreck-Reef, near Goat-Iſland, where towards the evening, ſhe went to pieces.

It does not clearly appear how the negro got on ſhore, whether from ſuperior dexterity in ſwimming, or ſome happy circumſtance, which the acuteneſs of his ſufferings have obliterated from his memory: all he recollects is, that the morning of Thurſday he found himſelf on the beach, nearly exhauſted with fatigue, and ſeverely bruiſed in every part of his body. On riſing and looking towards the mercileſs element from which he had been preſerved, the firſt ſad object which ſtruck his ſight, was the corpſe of his maſter floating near the ſhore, and attended by a faithful dog who watched its every motion. Exerting his ſtrength, he ſucceeded in getting the body on the beach, and leaving it in the care of the poor animal, who would not be prevailed upon to quit it for a moment, he went onward in ſearch of aſſiſtance, and ſhortly after meeting with two or three negroes, they returned and buried the body. There is ſcarce a doubt but every other perſon muſt have periſhed.

The honourable board of commiſſioners for forts and fortifications have given orders for the addition of caſemates, &c. to the reſpective forts, and the building of furnaces, for the purpoſe of heating ſhot. Temporary barracks are alſo to be erected at Rock Fort. In ſhort, the military preparations here indicate the certain belief of an approaching war.

We hear from St. Anne's, that Landovery river, whoſe ſtream ſerved to turn the mill on the eſtate of that name, and others in its neighbourhood, about the end of June laſt, ſuddenly diſappeared, leaving its bed perfectly dry, until the latter end of Auguſt, when it as ſuddenly reſumed its courſe, and now flows with its wonted vigour and rapidity. No apparent cauſe preceded its interruption, nor can any be aſſigned for its re-appearance.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated 31ſt of July, received by the ſloop Fortitude, captain Johnſon.

"We are in great anxiety for accounts from home. We have had, for theſe ten days, five ſail of deep laden tranſports lying in our road; when they came in, the lieutenant who commands them, ſaid, he was in great hurry to proceed from hence, but did not know whither he was bound, as his orders were not to be opened until after his departure from hence; they have been watered and every way ready for ſea theſe four days, and the lieutenant ſays, he may perhaps go to-morrow—Such conduct occaſions much ſpeculation, but nothing can be got at."

The ſchooner Friendſhip, Stowe, from Madeira, was overtaken off the eaſt end by the late gale of wind, and drove paſt the north-eaſt point. On the night of the 2d inſtant, ſhe fell in with and has towed into Port-Royal, the French ſchooner Roſalie, which ſailed from hence on Sunday the 29th ult. in company with l'Aimable Roſe; on Tueſday night the gale of wind obliged the maſter of the Roſalie to cut away her maſts, and as her companion was never ſeen afterwards, there is too much reaſon to believe ſhe has foundered.

Extract of a letter from Blue-Mountain eſtate, dated September 2, to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this town.

"As I imagine the gale of wind yeſterday had been general over the iſland, you will no doubt be anxious to learn how it has fared with us here.—On Tueſday we had every reaſon to ſuſpect that ſomething bad was coming, from the extraordinary heat and appearance of the day, the north wind blowing in puffs, and from the hollow roaring of the ſea, which are almoſt preſages to us here of an approaching ſtorm. Yeſterday morning, about one o'clock, it began to blow very hard, moſtly from the north. The moon then had a very bad and dark appearance, and the clouds were flying with great rapidity. We were all very much alarmed, as every thing had the appearance of a hurricane coming on. It continued to blow very hard, ſometimes with violent puffs, till towards noon, when the wind veered to the E. and S. E. and at laſt ſettled in the S. till about one o'clock, when it abated altogether. We had heavy ſhowers of rain every now and then during the whole time. Some of the people ſay that they felt an earthquake, but I was not ſenſible of it.

"Our plantain walks have ſuffered a little, all the trees which had bunches on them are blown down, but otherwiſe they are not much injured. The younger trees are not ſtanding, and they will not ſhoot out and bear, ſo that I imagine our loſs in proviſion grounds is very conſiderable. Some of our forward canes are lodged, but we have not ſuſtained any material damage among them, and none of our buildings are any way injured.

"If the ſtorm has not been more ſevere in other parts of the iſland than here, we have great reaſon to be thankful. I have not ſeen any of my neighbours yet, but ſo far as I can judge with my glaſs, I imagine we are all in the ſame ſituation."

Accounts from Liguanea and Port Royal mountains mention, that in ſome places the effect of the ſtorm have been ſeverely felt, the inhabitants have much injured, the coffee-trees, in ſome inſtances, entirely ſtripped of their berries, and the corn and plantain trees levelled with the ground.

The inhabitants of Honduras have taken the precaution of removing their moſt valuable effects, and are putting themſelves in the beſt ſtate of defence their ſituation will admit.

In conſequence of an application to lord [illegible] from colonel Hunter, the ſuperintendent of the bay of Honduras, his excellency has given orders for the purchaſe and ſhipment of a quantity of flour, beef, pork, peaſe and rum, ſufficient, according to his lordſhip's eſtimation, to ſerve the inhabitants, eſtimated at two thouſand, blacks included, for the ſpace of ſix weeks. This neceſſary ſupply will be forwarded immediately.

BOSTON, *October* 29.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Auguſt 12.

"The Dutch do not ſeem altogether to forward in furniſhing the aid by treaty engaged to their ſiſter neighbour, as was at firſt expected. Perhaps their any warlike equipment went on ſlower than the armaments furniſhed this ſummer. It ſeems that the heart burnings ſtill exiſting among the patriotic party are heavy clogs to the governmental wheels of the prince, whoſe greateſt happineſs appears to conſiſt in truckling to the Engliſh, and meanly courting their friendſhip upon every occaſion. Moſt people here conſider the haſty conduct of England in running herſelf to an expence of upwards of two millions, in fitting out fleets for ſea, a mad piece of work, at leaſt before they knew whether the matter in diſpute might not have been amicably adjuſted by negotiations. As to Spain, it is inconteſtibly true, that ſhe did not think of arming (whatever you may hear) till alarmed and roused at the immenſe preparations ſhe ſaw going on in the Engliſh ports. But ſuch is the etiquette of kings, the ſword muſt be drawn by both parties, as one or the other intimidated or cudgelled into a peaceable negotiation ardaſt. As to Spain, it is no wonder ſhe is active to a degree of deſperation in preparing for war. The preſent and late diſturbances in France have threatened a diſſolution of the family compact. If the French ſhould endeavour to infect the people of Spain with the fever of their new principles.

"On one ſide Spain beholds thirty millions at the door of liberty, as an example to their neighbours to do the ſame. On the other, ſhe ſees her poſſeſſions in South-America watched and examined with a jealous eye by moſt of the maritime powers of Europe, particularly England. She alſo denies the right of her, or any other nation, to participate in the whale fiſheries of the ſouthern ſeas near the Spaniſh coaſts—and of all things ſhe dreads the light of freedom and ſcience finding its way into her American ſettlements which would ſoon bring about a revolution in government in that immenſe country that would aſtoniſh the world."

Nov. 1. A letter from Hiſpaniola ſays, "There arrived here from the Ohio country, by the way of the Miſſiſippi, 1000 barrels of flour, made in that country. What avenues of commerce will you, Americans not explore?"

NEW-YORK, *November* 2.

Extract of a letter from Beaufort, (N. Carolina) dated October 2.

"Having a ſmall veſſel almoſt conſtantly employed in coaſting between Ocracock inlet and Philadelphia, it has ſtruck me that the ſupreme legiſlature of the United States could not better employ ſome ſmall part of the money ariſing from the impoſt than in erecting a light-houſe on the pitch of Cape Hatteras, for the general benefit of the coaſting trade, and intercourſe (by ſea) between the northern and ſouthern ſtates. We hear, that on Cape Henry, where there is ſcarce any need of one, a light-houſe is to be ſpeedily erected; whereas Hatteras, the moſt truly dangerous of any part of the ſea-port of the United States, is totally overlooked. For the benefit of the inhabitants near the laſt mentioned cape, it would be beſt that there ſhould be neither beacon nor light, but for the advantage of the public in general, no place is more neceſſary to be marked out to mariners in dark ſtormy nights, more eſpecially as this latitude is particularly low and unlettled; a wooden caſtle might anſwer the purpoſe here, which would laſt many years, and be cheap to the public, as there is timber in plenty almoſt on the ſpot where it ſhould ſtand."

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, September 1.

"The famous Herſchell is about to publiſh ſome new obſervations upon the planetary ſyſtem, with reſpect to thoſe already made on the moon. If my glaſſes have not miſled him, the diſcoveries will give us a good deal of inſight into the real nature of that planet. From the information of his new diſcovery

several towering mountains, commonly called Volcanoes, do there exist; and if such an element as fire does there exist, there must be certainly such a fluid as air to support it; and hence we may count upon the reality of an atmosphere about our attendant satellite. By a peculiar lucid whiteness always discernible at one or the other of the lunar poles he also proves, that like the poles of the earth, they are alternately covered with snow and ice. Mr. Herschell is now waiting anxiously for a total lunar eclipse, in hopes it will afford him an opportunity of making some new discoveries, to improve the planetary knowledge of the eighteenth century. Miss Herschell, sister to the astronomer, has lately written a second letter, to the royal society on astronomical subjects, which is much read and approved of. We have, indeed, no woman upon record, in this or any other country who has applied more avidly to such studies, to the planetary systems, as this lady."

England (says a foreign print) by threatening the Spaniards with war, is endeavouring to frighten them into an exclusive treaty of commerce, similar to that which she has so long patronized with Portugal. By her so violently resenting the capture of the ships at Nootka, it is evident she had in view to hold up to the world an unimportant commerce with the northwestern coast of America, at the distance of six thousand leagues, that she might allure herself of an indirect commerce with the Spanish ports in Peru and Mexico, which would be of the utmost importance; and that at the same time she might foment those seditions there, which are already too apparent.

PITTSBURGH, *October* 23.

We learn, that two young Germans of the names of Jacob Laurie and Peter Miller, both of good characters and respectable connexions, were involved in a scuffle on the evening of the general election at Greensburgh, and after a hard fought battle, which lasted about half an hour, the latter of them was unfortunately killed. They were relations, although strangers to each other, and it appears that the combat was fair, and without any degree of personal malice in either. The father and family of the deceased are so entirely convinced of the innocent intentions of Mr. Laurie, who is now in confinement, that they are perfectly reconciled to him—which is a circumstance that does them great credit. We heartily sympathize with them in their affliction, and hope that the citizens will be careful to avoid those quarrels which have been too common at public meetings, and frequently occasion discord to individuals, and throw a disrepute on the community at large.

YORK, *October* 20.

We hear that the noted Cub mare, belonging to Mrs. Gibson, of Harford county, Maryland, (that had taken so many purses, in the different states) was killed by accident, on the Lancaster race-course, on Thursday last: the circumstance, as related, is as follows:—Previous to the horses starting for the second heat, two boys who had concluded upon a quarter race across the course near the winning pull, happening to start nearly at the same instant with the horses that run for the purse, one of their horses ran full against the mare's hind quarter, by which accident the mare had her back broke, but her rider providentially received but little injury: the unfortunate boy, to whose imprudence this sad disaster may be attributed, had his arm broke, his left eye torn out, and his body much bruised.—The mare never rose after, although she lived some hours.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 5.

"Advices from Jamaica as late as the 2d instant, say, that admiral Affleck had issued another proclamation continuing the usual bounties for seamen who enter into the king's service. Barracks were also building in that island for ten thousand troops, which were daily expected from England and Ireland.

On the 20th of June last, the emperor of Morocco sent the following letter to M. Blount, the Dutch consul in Barbary. In consequence of this letter the customary annual tribute was paid, so that it is certain the trade of the Hollanders will be in no sort obstructed in the Moorish dominions for some time to come.—The letter, literally translated, is thus:—"In the name of God—there is no force or power but comes from God.—To the Dutch consul Blount—Safety to those who follow the law, we have received your letter—a good understanding and perfect harmony subsists between your nation and us—we are desirous that it should continue.—Written the 22d of the moon, &c."

The above letter, in Europe, is admired as a model of laconic perfection; and his Moorish majesty is thought, from this specimen, to be an adept in the art of saying a great deal in a few words.—Short as it is, however, we suspect his epistle is capable of being made still shorter, viz.—*Mynheer Blount, pay the annual tribute immediately, or abide by the consequence!*

A strong instance of pop couart.—Among other curiosities belonging to the old college of Edinburgh, is an ancient gate, the top of which is very heavy, and bulges out considerably. A prophecy was uttered in former ages, purporting, that the time would come when this gate would give way and fall upon the most learned men in the university. This prophecy was well known to the professors, and it was surprising to observe with what caution they used to avoid going through it:—People that lived in the neighbourhood of the college observed, that such professors as had the weakest heads, in passing the arch would never fail to dodge, and hurry forward with as much precipitation as though they had possessed the wisdom of Solomon.—Hist. to. We have from undoubted authority, that a considerable loan has been negotiated in Holland for the service of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, (Guadaloupe) to a gentleman in New-London, dated September 30.

"This morning three sloops and a brig, with 300 troops, and 200 volunteers, on board, sailed from this port for Martinique.—They are to join the citizen party against the general of that island, who is at the head of 2000 mulattoes and negroes.

"October 1.—Arrived, this morning, a sloop from Martinique, advising, that there has been a general engagement between the general and the citizens—and that the latter were routed with the loss of seven or eight hundred killed!"

Extract of a letter from Columbia, (metro of South Carolina) dated October 10.

"This is not, by any means, that dull melancholy place that some splenetic or interested persons have described it to be; on the contrary, since the seat of government has been transferred hither, buildings have increased a pace, new roads have been laid out, a bridge made over the Congaree river, and other improvements in the town and neighbourhood daily taking place.—The inhabitants of Columbia and Granby have also established a stage from these two places to the old capital, Charleston, to accommodate travellers, and serve also in the stead of a post-rider, to carry letters and other intelligence. We have also our Columbia Gazette, which, among other services, is well calculated to give our back country people some idea of what the great world is about. Hitherto they have lived in an almost total ignorance of such matters, except what little might have been brought them (no doubt in a bad dress) by the market and poultry waggons. Here are lands plenty and cheap, and settling rapidly from all parts, and nothing but ignorance of the country can deter adventurers from the northward from coming to fix their abode in this serene, happy and salubrious climate."

Proposals have been issued in New-Jersey for printing a work by subscription, to be entitled *The American Preacher, or, A Collection of Sermons*, from the most eminent preachers in the United States, of different denominations in the Christian church, never before published. This work is to be comprised in three volumes octavo, of four hundred pages, containing about sixty sermons upon the most important practical subjects of the Christian religion. One great object of publishing this work is, to prevent the farther importation of printed sermons, by encouraging the publications of our own country.

Extract of a letter from Port Royal, Bermuda, October 27.

"Insignificant as we may seem, and unlow the attention of the great inimical crowns of Europe, we are nevertheless using every means within our power to strengthen ourselves against external attacks. Our forts are put into a state of repair, and mounted with heavier cannon than heretofore. Superadded to this, every resident in the island (not actually engaged in foreign navigation) is a militia-man. We have also a troop of horse, styled the Bermuda troop of horse, which, it is expected, will be of great service in case of invasion. In consequence of governor Hamilton's proclamation, issued in July last, we are now well supplied with a stock of salted provisions and corn from your continent, and, in case of a siege, could hold out many months, though a single vessel were not to come into port. You will say, while Jamaica, St. Kitts, Barbadoes, &c. exist in the West-Indies, there is no fear of Bermuda. In this opinion, however, I do not wholly concur.—Our situation constitutes our real importance, and Bermuda, in the hands of France or Spain, in point of privateering, might, in time of war, do more damage to the trade of Great-Britain than would be at first view imagined."

ANNAPOLIS, *Nov.* 18.

"Died, in this city, early in the morning of the 16th inst. in the 67th year of his age, the honourable DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, Esquire, a man so well known and distinguished by his country, that an eulogium on his character is altogether unnecessary.—We cannot however, forbear to express our regret at the loss which the community at large, as well as his particular acquaintance, friends and connexions, have sustained by the death of this accomplished gentleman, citizen and friend.—In an eminent degree he possessed every useful and social virtue.—The many important offices which he held under the former and present government were discharged with the highest reputation; and his benevolence, disinterestedness, patriotism, and attachment to the rights of mankind, were conspicuous during the whole course of a long, active, and well spent life."

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the 11th day of DECEMBER next, at the dwelling plantation of STEPHEN GANTRELL, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

A HEALTHY negro woman and child, a crop of corn and tobacco, some stock, and sundry articles of household furniture and plantation utensils.—The terms will be made known at the day of sale, by

CHARLES WHITE.

November 10, 1790.

November 4, 1790.

All persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM LYLES, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all who hath claims against the said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, to

MARY LYLES, Executrix.

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 24th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, they do proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classes in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, moral philosophy, natural and moral philosophy. It is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicants are the means of effectual encouragement by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as to the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their favour.

NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro. tem.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 6, 1790.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, T. PURDY, clk.

November 6, 1790.

In CHANCERY, Oct. 26, 1790.

Abraham Larsh, vs. John Baley, son and heir of John Baley, late of Baltimore county, deceased.

THE complainant, Abraham Larsh, having filed a bill in this court against the defendant, John Baley, for foreclosing a mortgage on a tract of land, situate in Baltimore county, called Buck's Range, containing one hundred acres, which mortgage is in the said bill alleged to have been made by John Baley, deceased, the father of the defendant, to Valentine Larsh, deceased, father of the complainant, for the sum of sixty-nine pounds ten shillings sterling, and the complainant having further alleged in his bill, to which is annexed his affidavit of the truth thereof, that the defendant had removed from this state to the state of Virginia, in which he has resided ever since, as the complainant is informed, and believes; and a subpœna, which issued on the said bill, having been returned "*non est*" by the sheriff of Baltimore county; and legal proof being this day properly certified to this court, that the complainant has caused to be inserted, for twelve weeks successively, in the public news-papers of the state of Virginia, an advertisement for the purpose of giving notice to the defendant of the said bill, and calling upon him to answer the same—it is hereby adjudged and ordered by the chancellor, That the said John Baley, as defendant aforesaid, appear in this court on Tuesday the twenty-first day of December next, for the purpose of answering the said bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette.

And it is hereby further adjudged and ordered, That if the said defendant shall not, within nine months from the date hereof, appear in this court and answer to the bill aforesaid, the same shall be taken *pro confesso*, and thereupon such proceedings and decree shall be had and made as the chancellor shall judge proper.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT sundry of the inhabitants of Prince-George's county intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to empower the justices of the peace to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building a gaol and gaol-yard in the said county.

September 30, 1790.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, from the race-ground above Elkridge, a bright bay HORSE, [illegible] 14 or 15 hands high, about nine years old, has a low saddle spot, carries his tail on one side, has no perceivable brand. Whoever takes up the said horse and will deliver him to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive three pistoles reward, and if stolen, three pounds for the horse and thief.

Nov. 9, 1790. WM. SEWALL.

JUST IMPORTED, by
JOHN PETTY, and CO.
In the ELEANOR and VIRGINIA to Patowmack,
CERES and HARMONY to Baltimore,
From LONDON,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fall & Winter GOODS,
Which will be SOLD, on the most REASONABLE TERMS, for
CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,
At their ſtores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.—Where a reaſonable advance will be made in GOODS and CASH to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to conſign their TOBACCO to Meſſieurs YATES, PETTY and YATES, in LONDON. 6w

CAME to the plantation of Mrs. SARAH MACGILL, in Anne-Arundel county, the 23d of October, two ſtray HORSES, one a black, about nine years old, has had the fiſtula, and is creſt-fallen, and alſo hip-ſhotten, branded on the near buttock A, has gray hairs on his near hind leg a little above the ankle joint, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, two remarkable white ſpots near the root of his tail. The other a flea bitten gray, about fourteen hands high, ſhod all fours, is a natural trotter, and has no perceivable brand. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM YELDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th day of January, 1791; that the ſame may be ſettled; and thoſe who are any way indebted to the deceaſed to make immediate payment, ſo that the eſtate may be finally cloſed on the day above mentioned. 8w
JOHN JARVIS, Adminiſtrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed. 2

THOMAS PRYSE,
Saddler and Harneſs-Maker,
ANNAPOLIS,

INFORMS his old cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he continues to make and ſell every article in the SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS in the neweſt faſhion, and on the loweſt terms.

He has now on hand a handſome aſſortment of women's and men's beſt ſaddles, ſaddle-clothes, ſaddle-bags, bridles, chaiſe and phaeton harneſs, cart and waggon ditto—all which he is determined to ſell at the Baltimore prices, and warranted as neat and as good in quality—He lines, paints and repairs, all kinds of carriages in the neateſt and beſt manner. He returns his thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to employ him, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the above buſineſs, a BOY about fourteen years of age.

To be SOLD as above, a neat CHAISE and HARNESS complete, with a top—cheap for CASH. 7

RAN away, four months ago, from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from Alexandria ferry, a NEGRO MAN called ANTHONY, four or five and twenty years old, about ſix feet high, knock-kneed, which gives him a weak countenance when walking, and ſtammers a little; he was formerly the property of one Raphael Boarman, living in the neighbourhood of Bryen-town. Any perſon who will ſhip the ſaid negro, and ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a reward of ONE GUINEA, or THREE POUNDS, with reaſonable charges, if brought to my houſe; and, as I have great reaſon to believe the ſaid negro is harboured and employed in the neighbourhood where he formerly lived, any perſon who will diſcover and certify before any court by whom he is ſo harboured and employed, ſo as I may recover damages, ſhall have TEN POUNDS, paid down by
P. SAVARY. 4X

St. Mary's county.

ON MONDAY, December the 6th next, if fair, if not the next fair day, near Patuxent river, about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the traveling plantation of Dr. GUSTAVUS BROWN, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcriber,

BETWEEN 10 and 15 likely healthy young country born SLAVES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.—A twelve months credit will be allowed to purchaſers upon giving bond with approved ſecurity, or a generous diſcount for ready cash. w3
GUSTAVUS BROWN. 3X

Prince-George's county, October 28, 1790.

I INTEND to apply to next aſſembly for a recompenſation for the loſs of a negro man who was taken up on ſuſpicion of theft, and committed to the cuſtody of John Beall, Eſquire, then ſheriff of Prince-George's county, from whom he made his eſcape, and has never ſince been ſeen by me. w3
WILLIAM JENKINS. 3X

Anne-Arundel county, October 16, 1790.

Curſed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark, and all the people ſhall ſay, AMEN.—Deuteronomy, ch. 28, ver. 18.

SOME time in the year 1779, or 1780, I commenced a ſuit of treſpaſs and ejectment, in the general court of the weſtern ſhore, againſt a certain James Howard, ſon of Henry, of Anne-Arundel county, whoſe land adjoined to mine.—The ſaid Howard pretended to claim part of my land, by the deed he claimed under, wherein the beginning was deſcribed to be at a certain heap of ſtones, made by his ſaid father Henry; on running the lines of my land, in the year 1750, or thereabouts, the ſaid James died before the ſuit was ended, after his death it went off the docket. I have very lately diſcovered that the aforeſaid deed, by which the ſaid Howard claimed part of my land, has been eraſed, and the beginning altered from the aforeſaid heap of ſtones to a red oak tree within my lines, from the ſaid heap of ſtones about 75 or 80 yards. If he the ſaid James could have eſtabliſhed his boundary at ſaid red oak, he would have taken the water of my land, ſecured him from the treſpaſs, taken away my improved meadow, thrown my lines to the ſouth-weſt into a worn out old field, not worth one ſhilling per acre, and made me a treſpaſſer, for which he had a ſuit againſt me at the ſame time. I have alſo examined the records of the county wherein his deed was recorded, and find that the ſaid record is alſo eraſed, and the beginning made at the ſaid red oak inſtead of the aforeſaid heap of ſtones—Part of the letter S, on the county records, is ſtill perceivable.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, to paſs a law to amend the ſaid records and deed agreeable to the original grant to the ſaid James.
REUBEN MERIWEATHER. 5

October 15, 1790.

JAMES MILLS, ſon of JOHN, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for a law to authoriſe the juſtices of the county aforeſaid, to aſſeſs a ſum of money yearly for his ſupport. 4X

Maryland, September 16, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, by Mr. Gerard Blackiſton Cauſin, *of Charles county, to me, will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidders, on the 7th day of December next*—

THIRTY-NINE NEGROES, men, women and children, among them are ſome valuable carpenters and houſe ſervants; alſo, a tract of LAND, containing about 918 acres, binding on the river Patowmack, at the mouth of Port Tobacco creek, in Charles county. The land will be ſold in two parts, one containing about 535, and the other about 383 acres.—On the firſt is a very large genteel dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary houſe for a family, tobacco houſes, corn houſe, negro quarters, a garden, well paled in, and a conſiderable orchard of apple, peach, and other fruit-trees; and on the other a dwelling houſe for an overſeer, a large negro quarter, a tobacco houſe, corn houſe, and a blackſmith's dwelling houſe and ſhop. This land is good for corn, tobacco, wheat and graſs, pleaſantly ſituated, within four miles of Port-Tobacco, in a good neighbourhood; both parts command a very extenſive proſpect of Patowmack river, Port-Tobacco creek, and the adjacent country of Virginia, as well as Maryland. Two years credit will be given, paying the intereſt annually; good perſonal ſecurity muſt alſo be given by the purchaſers with a lien on the real property. The ſale will be at the overſeer's houſe, and continue until all is ſold. A plot of the land may be ſeen by applying to me in Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county.

A deed will be immediately made to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON. 9

To be Sold,
A New Brick Houſe,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.
JOSEPH DOWSON.
December 9, 1789. 37

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by RHODY VINCENT, living in Charles county, a ſmall bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder S, her hind feet white, has a ſtar in her forehead, about eleven years old, paces and trots. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,
Price Nine Dollars,
THE late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in ſheep—And alſo a few ſets of the LAWS ſince that publication, price eight dollars, in ſheets.—All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. 7

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES MIDDLETON, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in legally aneſted, that they may be ſettled.
IGNATIUS MIDDLETON, Executor.
Charles county, October 19, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber, a priſoner in Charles county gaol, intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.
Sept. 20, 1790. 7 SMITH MIDDLETON.

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the diſpoſal of a very valuable PLANTATION containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently ſituated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its ſoil, being adapted to every ſpecies of country produce.—There is about one hundred acres of ſaid land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling houſe, with ſome uſeful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine ſtream of water running through the ſame. The remainder of ſaid land abounds with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It muſt be obvious to every perſon, that this ſcheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no ſum is ſunk, but the purchaſe of ſaid plantation, which ſum conſtitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further aſſures the public, that the ſaid plantation, together with the houſe and out offices, coſt him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards over and above the ſum annexed to it in the ſcheme; and pledges himſelf to make a good and lawful title of ſaid land to the fortunate adventurer as ſoon as the drawing of ſaid lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as ſoon as drawn. The title-deed to be ſeen by applying to
RICHARD BURLAND.

SCHEME,

			Dollars.
1	Prize of the ſaid plantation, valued at		1700
2	Ditto of	100 Dollars each, are	200
3	Ditto	50 Ditto,	150
4	Ditto	40 Ditto,	160
6	Ditto	30 Ditto,	180
8	Ditto	20 Ditto,	160
12	Ditto	10 Ditto,	120
466	Ditto	5 Ditto,	2330
502	Prizes.		6000
998	Blanks.		
1500	Tickets, at four dollars each, are		6000

MANAGERS.
In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin,	Mr. Chriſtopher Raborg
Mr. Charles Garis,	Captain Joſhua Barney,
Mr. James Somervell,	Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibſon,	Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell,	Mr. Standiſh Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams,	Mr. Frederick Grammer.

Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 4

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Thiſtle, on Monday the 28th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by
RICHARD WELLS.
Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 1f

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to ſell the lands left to William and James Williams, by their father Joſeph Williams, for the benefit of the ſaid children.
ANNE WILLIAMS,
St. Mary's county, JAMES HEARD,
Aug. 30, 1790. 4 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Prince-George's county, November 1, 1790.

WHEREAS we have ſuffered conſiderable injury by perſons, who, under pretence of hunting, hath pulled down our fences and injured our fruit, we hereby forewarn all perſons whatever from hunting on our plantations, with dogs or guns, or riding or walking through them, otherways than the main road, on any pretence whatever, without having firſt obtained leave, as we are determined to proſecute all offenders to the utmoſt rigour of the law.
WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD.
B. MACKALL, 5th. 3X

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.